

American journal the opinion given by an horticulturist, that any one who would plough his orchard, in the light of the present knowledge of orcharding, must be a fool. This remark may have some application in the States, but with us the wisdom seems to be in the direction of keeping the orchard under the plough, at least three years out of five. The young trees occupy at first but a small portion of the land in the field over which they are set, and the farmer wishes to have the use of the field to the best advantage for crops, without injury to the trees. I firmly believe that a plough should never go within the area occupied by the roots of a tree, whatever be the age or size of the tree, provided the tree is properly treated otherwise; but the farmer is so apt to neglect the proper culture, dress and mulch, without the plough, that we must give our testimony in favor of keeping an orchard under the plough, for the first ten or fifteen years. An orchard should always be ploughed by the owner, if he be anything of a ploughman, and the precautions necessary to keep the team and the plough from injuring, in any way, the young trees, should be carefully studied and faithfully practised. My experience and observation has clearly demonstrated to me, however, that the rootlets of the tree which naturally tend towards the surface of the ground, seeking food, should never be disturbed by the plough, but that the fork, the hoe, the hack, the scuffler, or cultivator, are the implements to be used about the tree, and topdressing and mulching are the proper methods of manuring. Under no circumstances should any grass, weeds, corn, or grain of any kind be allowed to grow within the area occupied by the roots of a tree. While the trees are small, the fields should be cultivated, but always to hood crops and clover, by a judicious rotation. Potatoes are the very best crop to cultivate an orchard with, and should be planted close to the trees, as the hoeing of the potatoes will hoe and cultivate around the trees, and the potatoe crop is not injurious to them. Always plough shallow within the area of tree roots, but more deeply where the roots have yet to run. Always manure on the surface, and merely mix the manure with the surface soil by harrowing or scuffling, and it is as well to let it lie on the surface as any way, since the rains are sure to wash it down. Never plough manure under with deep furrow, or what is better, never plough under at all, as the tendency of manure on land is always downward and never upward, and the feeding roots of all plants and trees run near the surface. In view of the great tendency of farmers and orchardists to neglect the proper attention and cultivation of the trees without the plough, we say then that the practice in Nova Scotia is decidedly in favor of keeping the orchard cultivated with plough, harrow and hoe, until the trees take possession of the land. I have stated that a judicious rotation of potatoes and clover are the best crops with which to cultivate orchard land. I am confident this is correct, if the land be well manured each alternate year, or more lightly every year, as may be most convenient, so long as it is kept in good heart. My plan would be to plant potatoes the first three seasons after the trees are set out, and plough and harrow in the fall after the third crop, in order to sow early with clover in the spring. Sow clover without grain, seeding plentifully, as early in the spring as possible, and a good crop will be obtained the first season, and all weeds and grass will be kept down. Leave to clover two seasons, and plough under the second season's aftergrowth in the fall, and go on with potatoes and clover again in about the same rotation. Upon no consideration should the land be seeded to clover with grain or any timothy or grass. Remember, it should be clover entirely alone, and a liberal seeding, sowed very early in the spring. In no case should any grass or grain ever be allowed to have possession of land within the area occupied by the roots of the trees, or about the stock of the tree. I desire to state most emphatically, that it is absolutely essential to the successful growth and cultivation of an orchard to keep the trees clean from grass, weeds, and trash, either by properly mulching or thoroughly hoeing; as much so as it is to keep the plants of any other crop clean, in order to have a good growth and a profitable crop.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—I have gone far enough with my own doctrines. There are those present who know more about growing and cultivating an orchard than I do, and they will severely criticise my sentiments perhaps; but I cannot help stating further, sir, that neglect is the great bane to orchard culture. Most persons know more than they practice. Other work takes up the time, and fruit trees are too generally left to take care of themselves. But it must always be borne in mind, that orcharding is an investment from which a profit is expected, though it may be some time in the future, at starting an orchard; but it must also be remembered, that the investment is profitable or unprofitable, according to the care and attention bestowed on proper cultivation, or according as the trees and the land are neglected. We know that orcharding is a profitable investment in King's County, as well also in Hants and Annapolis, and we think it might be made profitable in Pictou and other Counties; and hope that the farmers and others at this meeting will take hold of this matter, and give it their earnest attention.

[FOR THE CRITIC].

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued.)

SUNSTROKE.—The symptoms of this affection are the same as in those who are suffering from concussion and compression, and should be promptly treated by pouring cold water over the back of the head, and by confining the patient in a dark room with perfect quiet.

APORPLEXY is generally caused by rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, or upon it. The patient has usually complained of headache, or a feeling of tightness about the head, with ringing in the ears, nervous irritability, failing memory, and slight difficulty of speech. The attack itself is generally sudden, and may be either slight or severe. The hand, when lifted, will

fall uselessly to the side. There is paralysis of one side of the face; respiration is labored; the face is swollen and purple; yet the patient in spite of all this may be able to swallow with difficulty.

Treatment: The patient should be placed on his back, with his head inclined to one side and elevated, cold applications should be made to his head; the room in which he is put should be cold, and cooling acid drinks should be given; if the patient have recently indulged in a hearty meal cause vomiting by passing a finger down his throat, if vomiting have not already taken place.

EPILEPSY.—The patient, who has usually been troubled with certain nervous sensations, such as headache, illusions, spasms, etc., when attacked by a fit, falls down with alarming suddenness, emitting at the same time a shrill cry. The face is generally pale, and the muscles are rigid. After a period ranging from a few seconds to ten minutes strong convulsions occur; the face becomes livid; the eyes staring; the patient foams at the mouth, and grinds his teeth; respiration may cease entirely, the thumb is bent upon the palm of the hand; the head is drawn back, and the body may be bent in such a manner as to form an arch, the two points of which are the back of the head and the heels. Epileptic attacks frequently occur at night while the patient is in bed and asleep. During an attack of epilepsy the principal object is to keep the patient from injuring himself. To succeed in so doing he should be placed on a bed if possible, and then held firmly and steadily, so as to keep him from falling out, or striking himself against the wall or any piece of furniture. A piece of wood or cork should be held between his teeth, to keep him from biting his tongue; and the mucus which collects in the mouth should, as much as possible, be carefully removed, lest it should accumulate and cause death by suffocation.

HYSTERIA is very like Epilepsy in many of its symptoms; the attacks do not, however, occur during sleep, nor are they so prolonged; the sharp cry of epilepsy is also wanting. When, however, the two diseases are combined, which is by no means unusual, the cries are frequently repeated. An hysterical attack may usually be traced back to some exciting cause, as terror, grief, anger, disappointment, etc.

C. D. R.

(To be Continued.)

OUR COSY CORNER.

Milliners report a big demand for large hats. Satin and watered ribbons are revived on summer dresses. Flower aigrettes in the hair are the fashion for the moment.

Dainty bracelets are formed of a slender wire of gold with a spray of enameled flowers on top.

Immensely large buttons, too large to pass through a button-hole, are used simply decoratively, being sowed on dresses that are fastened with hooks and eyes.—*Godey's Lady's Book*.

Crêpe lesse, that soft white crape, of which we so long made our throat and waist ruffles, and which we so foolishly put aside for a time, is becoming again more popular than ever. Many dresses are worn over a plaited plastron of crêpe lesse. The prettiest are those filled at neck and waist.

Standing linen collars and gathered linen frills, are worn on the neck and wrist of young girls' dresses, as their dresses are now furnished with a standing band. For the street, a white embroidered muslin neck-tie is worn, tied in a very large bow. Large embroidered collars are still worn by very young children.

Gauze fans have taken the place of all others, and the pale pink ones on pale, pink tinted ivory are novel and lovely.

White, washing-dresses are much worn at the favorite country resorts and watering places. They are suitable for all occasions, and always look well. At some recent pic-nics, at Beach Meadows and White Point, Queen's Co., the white robes of the ladies were much admired. Tucks and embroidery form the trimming, and they are sometimes brightened by knots of colored ribbon.

A seasonable novelty, especially for use in August and September, in bed chambers with matted floors, is a canvas rug. These rugs come in ecru, olive green, and brown, and show plain or embossed centres in flax, woven with a deep pile-like plush; surrounding the pile is a canvas border for working in cross stitch designs in zephyr wools. The ends of the rings are finished by heavy fringes. Three ounces of zephyr wool will work the border. These nets cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a piece.

It may not be known to some housewives, that if flour is kept in a closet with onions or cabbage, it will absorb unpleasant odors from them. You may not notice this until the flour is cooked, but then you will. A large chocolate and cocoanut cake was prepared for a tea party not long since. It was not tasted until it was cut, when the mistress observed a strong onion flavor, which, though an excellent one in its proper place, was here a thing of evil. It was discovered afterwards that a basket containing onions had been left for two days in the store room with the flour, and everything, even the bread baked from this flour, had the onion flavor.

Godey's Lady's Book for this month is an interesting number. We have found valuable hints in it for the sewing room and the kitchen, while the stories are entertaining. *Godey's* is a veteran magazine, full of vigor still. It is useful to mistress and maid.